

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1869. Amusements To-day. Bryant's Minstrels—Shor Fly.
Cooper Institute—Our Guita." Clive Legan.
Fifth Avenue Thentre—Due Guita." Clive Legan, &c.
Grand Opera House—Linguel. All 1 not doid, &c.
Nible's Garden—The Lattle Detection, &c., Letta.
New York Circus—New York Circus Troupe.
Olympic Theatre—Under the tisslight.
San Francisco Minstrels, 585 Broadway.
The Tammany—Bul Duckey, &c.
Wallack's Execution and Transch Co.

Wallack's Ernettine and Trying It Cn.
Wood's Muscum The Stone Man of Coundary, &c. Matter

Terms of the Sun. per line.

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Hands Off, Spain!

We learn from Washington that the Spanish Government have organized a large and powerful lobby to operate upon Con gress this winter, and prevent any legislation favorable to the struggling patriots of Cuba. Money is to be used without stint and in a pecuniary point of view, it well may be; for what does the purchase of Congressional votes amount to, compared with the expense of maintaining an army? Of course there are men in Congress who can be bought; enough, if they are not closely watched and exposed, to defeat every attempt to do so much as even to pass a resolution at this session in favor of Cuba. It therefore behooves the people at home to give expression to their sentiments in every practicable way, and so unmistakably, against the Spanish tyranny in Cuba, that the purchasable Congressmen may be intimidated from selling their votes to aid it.

Who will take the lead now as the advocates in Congress of the cause of the Cubans? It is a cause worthy of the ables championship, and a cause sure ultimately to prevail if it is not permitted to be defeated | Government. by Spanish money at Washington. Gen. BANKS, who carried the Cuban resolutions through last winter, now loiters amid the duties demand his presence at Washington. In money, which it is said will be used lavishly, Spain will possess a powerful advantage over the Cubans, who have none to use

people heroically struggling for their liberty. It is a source of mortification that we have an Administration too feeble to tell the tottering old Spanish Government to keep her hands off. But this only makes the necessity greater that the resolute friends of Cuban independence, in Congress and out, should labor with energy to defeat the influence of Spanish gold.

The profits of the African slave trade have always been enormous-so large that the pirates engaged in it could afford to destroy a vessel if she only succeeded in safely landing a single cargo. The preservation of this tinuance of the Spanish rule in Cuba; and it is more especially the parties engaged in this trade who are in the market, with the money of the Spanish Government and with their own money, to purchase votes in the American Congress. Let the eyes of the people be fixed upon Washington, to see who is for sale and who is not.

The Effect on Cuba.

The Spanish agents loudly proclaim that since their gunboats are restored to them by our Spanish Administration in Washington they will now make short work of the Cuban revolution. Having hired the son-in-law of the Secretary of State as their counsel, and the Secretary having been brought over to their side, bringing Gen. GRANT with him. they consider that the United States is their ally, and that with all these new resourcesgunboats, State Department, and President at their service-they will be able to kill off the republicans of the island, and thus render slavery once more prosperous, and the African slave trade a richer source of wealth than ever.

It looks like a hard case for the Cubane and so it is. Still they are not so badly off as when they began their heroic struggle without arms, without soldiers, without organization, without anything but their own noble purpose and resolute hearts. They have kept up the conflict so far with equal firmness, wisdom, and good fortune; and they have to-day an army of thirty thousand men, furnished with firearms, experienced in the irregular warfare which is alone suited to their country and condition, and with a political and military organization that suffices for the exigencies of the contest. They have gained and not lost by their fourteen months of war.

The Spaniards, on the other hand, have just sent twenty-two thousand new troops to the island to replace those who perished in the course of the last year. These new troops are better soldiers than the old ones, most of them being men who have seen service in Spain ; but they are already weakened by the ravages of cholera and yellow fever, so that the Spanish force in the island is no more effective to-day than it was in February last, while the Cubans are much stronger for fighting than they have ever been before. The Spanish exchequer, moreover, always exhausted, is much more collapsed than when the revolution began. The Captain-General has just been compelled to issue six millions of irredeemable paper of the Spanish Bank of Havana, in addition to the thirty millions previously in circulation. This six millions takes the form of a loan to the Spanish rulers of the island. It answers the need of the hour, it is true; but it is a dangerous measure, and it would not have been ventured upon except under the pres-

sure of extreme necessity. On the whole, then, there is no reason to expect that the Spaniards will succeed any way, we call upon Mr. DELAKO to apply the

better in the present campaign for the destruction of the republican cause in Cuba. and the restoration of the African slave trade. than in that of last year. Thanks to the power of their hired agent, the son-in-law of Secretary Fish, they have secured the moral aid of our Executive, and have got him to adopt the atrocious doctrine that in a civil war between freedom and slavery, and between European monarchy and American republicanism, the neutrality of the United States means to render assistance to monarchy and slavery, and to deny all aid to freedom and republicanism. But this only covers Secretary Fish with disgrace, without rendering the success of his son-in-law's clients any more certain. The gunboats will go to Cuba. and will blockade the coasts of the island; but the Cubans, on their part, will issue letteas of marque, and their privateers will make the ocean unsafe for Spanish commerce. A few more thousands of the heroic sons of Cuba will lose their lives; the island will be more thoroughly devastated; the Cuban war of independence will be prolonged, perhaps even to the term of our own Revolution ; but Cuba will be free at last, and slavery and the slave trade will be driven out of America,

Frauds of Navy Paymasters.

weakness of President GRANT.

We notice that Secretary Robeson has neglected to make any change in the aystem of settling the accounts of Navy paymas. ters. This oversight is rather singular, inasmuch as THE SUN has already called attention to the fact that eight or ten paymasters are defaulters, and that the defalca ions of Paymasters MARCY, CAHOONE, WASHINGTON, FORBES, and PARKER amount n the aggregate to nearly a half million dollars, and possibly more. Every one outside of the Department is fully advised of these extraordinary deficits, and yet it seems that nothing is to be done to prevent their repetition whenever unprincipled paymas. ters choose to use the funds of the United States to pay their little bills. Under the present loose and rotten system, there seems to be no way of detecting such irregularities until they have become so serious that the law officers of the Government must be called in to initiate proceedings against the bondsmen of the offenders. The criminal is allowed to sink deeper and deeper into the quicksand, and finally disappear from sight altogether, before a single step is taken to protect the

A paymaster, whether from ignorance or riminal intent, is permitted to misappropriate Government funds for years; and when pleasures of Paris, while his Congressional his accounts are rendered, instead of being promptly and thoroughly examined and passed, they are placed in a pigeon-hole, after the good old-fashioned, carcless, redtape style, there to slumber for one, two, or in that manner; and this advantage can three years before they are brought to the only be counterbalanced by increased zeal on light of investigation, when they may be the part of those who sympathize with a found to be utterly bad and incorrect. Meanwhile the guilty party has been ordered to duty again on a foreign cruise, and cannot be reached for the moment to explain the ugly discrepancies that appear on his final reckoning. He is formally notified that he is a debtor to the Treasury Department so many thousand dollars. He respond to this announcement by quietly taking from his strong box the necessary sum and remitting it to the Treasury, and for his present cruise he is safe. He practically robs Peter to pay Paul, and Uncle Sam is put off. The upshot of the affair is that the bondsmen pay the deficit so lucrative traffic now depends upon the con- far as they are helden, and the Government oses the balance.

This sad state of affairs is owing entirely to the worthless system of settling accounts which the Government adopts. No one department controls the final reckoning of the disbursing agent in the Navy. The Navy Department settles the accounts for clothing. provisions, and supplies, while the Treasury controls the monetary expenditures. Between the two there is no close connection or ntimacy. Each one looks out for its own,

and gives no care for the other. Millions of dollars are doubtless now at stake, and yet there is no way or probability of ascertaining how much is due to the Government from its paymasters or financial agents Until the Auditors of the Treasury or of the Navy Department have entire control of the disbursements of the Navy officers, there will be no means of reaching final results in a way satisfactory to the Treasury. In justice o paymasters, too, there ought to be a prompt and thorough settlement of accounts; for frequently, after an interval of two or three years, the only persons who can authenticate them are dead or out of reach, so that paymasters are sacrificed to the delay and recklessness of the Government.

How to Settle the Alabama Claims. Let Great Britain employ the son-in-law of the Secretary of State as her counsel, paying him forty thousand dollars in gold for his services and influence, and this uppleasant matter can be arranged at once without any difficulty.

It is stated that the British Government offer no objections to Secretary Fish's plan of having negotiations transferred to Washington. They would be fools if they did.

Has Augustus Ford any Right to Break the Law?

The Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO gives notice hat internal revenue officers who exact fees that are not sanctioned by law will be re quired to refund the same, and will be pun shed by being dismissed from the service.

This is a just order, and we trust the inernal revenue officers will be sternly compelled to live up to it. Mr. DELANO will do well to extend this wise regulation instantly to Mr. AUGUSTUS FORD, Assessor of the Eighth District. FORD exacts fees that are not sanctioned by law, to wit, his whole salary, and has done so for many months past. The law says that no man shall be a Collector who does not reside in his district; but FORD resides in Brooklyn and acts as an Assessor in New York. All that he does in that capacity is done in violation of law, and all the money that is paid him is in violation of law. He pretends, as we understand, that Gen. GRANT has given him permission to violate the law; and if that be true, it is a gross violation of law and of his oath of office on the part of Gen. GRANT; but we don't believe that he has given any such illegal permission. Any

law to Ford, If inferior officers are to be compelled to return all the money they have received beyond what the law allows, and to be dismissed for the offence of taking it, why should not the same rule be applied to FORD?

The true reason why Mr. WILLIAM Mc-Kennan is nominated by President GRANT OR Judge of the Third Circuit is fully explained in the Washington News. It seems that a daughter of Mr. McKennan is married to Major SMITH, of Washington, Pa., and that Major Smith is & cousin of Mrs. President GRANT. That is perfectly satisfactory, and the Senate ought to confirm the nomination without delay.

The Halifax Chronicle, in commenting on President GRANT's message, says it has broken down all hope of reciprocity, and renders annexaion more desirable. It admits that annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks for it, and believes independence will become the popular cry. From Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, comes a rumor that the Finance Min ister will recommend the imposition of a duty or merican coal and grain, and the striking a num ber of other articles from the free list. It is to be hoped that this recommendation may be adopted without delay. The sooner Canada is made to feel the extreme burdens of her present nomalous condition, the sooner she will be ready in spite of the fees of SIDNEY WEBSTER, to adopt the only wise course open to her, and the cunning of Hamilton Fish, and the join the United States.

HOW THINGS GO AT WASHINGTON. What Nort of an Administration it is.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The entente cordiale between Robeson and Porter has been much disturbed of late, as may be seen in part by the report which the Admiral prematurely published, and which the Secretary failed to adopt. In truth, no Secretary of the Navy who respects himself can submit to the direction and assumption of power which the Admiral takes upon himself in the administration of the Department. The Secretary became nothing more than a sign ing clerk during the rigime of poor Bonrs, whose weakness ought to be extenuated, because he did not pretend to conceal his incompetency. He urged that disqualification upon the President as a reason for not accepting the place when it was first offered to him, but Gen. GRANT replied that "PORTER would do the duty." And so he did. Backed up by the President, he has continued to regard himself as master of the situation, and to carry out his ideas just as if there was no superior

This has at last become unbearable, and Mr. Rozeson, lazy as he naturafly is, has occasionally kicked in the traces with a feeble muscular effort, but without any material success. He is not the man for resistance of a determined kind, and the instability of Cabinet places as they now are constituted is not encouraging for the exercise of

President GRANT intends that his Cabinet shall a sort of military staff, who are to carry and execute orders, without having either discretion or opinion of their own. They are rarely consulted in the large and proper sense, though by cunning and pertinacity any one of them can bring the President to adopt his views on any difficult question where Gen. GRANT has no real opinion of his own. But on Cabinet days they merely make routine reports to their chief, and in matters of mere administration are of very little account, and have very little idea what the President means to do. When Gen. BELKNAP was recently appointed Secretary of War, no member of the Cabinet had the remotest knowledge of the President's intentions, until the choice was made and announced in the news-

Gen. GRANT interferes even in the smallest matters which touch his prejudices, or partialialities, or his family interests, and in a manner wholly unknown heretofore. He and Butler have become reconciled fully upon the ground of re ciprocal advantage. After that, anything else is

Mr. Stanton will not be named for the Supreme Court vacancy because, the President says, "he insulted Gen. Sherman." That is a new reason r rejecting merit: but it is worthy of the White House in these days. Gen. Sherman is a power behind the throne. He nominates Consuls by wholesale, and does pretty much as he pleases i other matters. His brother-in-law, Hugh Ewing. whom Andy Johnson appointed to a foreign mis sion, is retained (while many others more deserving have been dismissed for that alleged cause), although he is not at his post and is rarely in condition to be seen. This fact is notorious here, and yet the amiable and artful mediocrity at the State Department shuts his eyes, but does not forget to send his own kinsman as Consul to Rome, any more than on the vital question of Cuba he forgets to control the President in the interest of the Spaniards and his own son-in-

The Government is run as a sort of family ma chine, where hungry incompetents are fed, clothed, and uniformed at the public expense. It does not matter in the least whether they have been rebel sympathizers or not during the rebelion, like "old man Dent." To be of the family. no matter how remotely, is the first and greatest qualification, which supersedes honesty, fitness,

The President's house is no longer what it used be. The Chief Magistrate is approached only through a line of "Generals." There is Gen. Dent, who is a sort of chief usher, and stands in ndress to admit or reject visitors, as they may be of the faithful or suspected stripe. One class is handled by Gen. Porter, another by Gen. Bab cock, and a third by Gen. Somebody Else, until the President is reached. All these Generals are drawing pay, rations, horse feed, servants' wages, and other allowances, in the most delight ful way for themselves. Who cares, since Unels Sam pays the piper? The Generals buy big houses, sport fine carriages, live on the fat of the land, and sing pæans to the Commander in-Chief, as the King's friends ought to do.

Gen. Badeau, who never set a squadron in the field, but who notwithstanding is a full-blown General, takes his ease at his inp, and lets diplo macy in London look after Itself. While in Engand, he never pretended to do anything else than ornament the Legation-a duty for which he was preëminently qualified. In Washington he decorates the Palace, and draws his pay like a sensible and virtuous Second Secretary of Legation, who has nothing to do but to air his official graces at two Courts. "Insatiate archer, would not one suffice?" Certainly not, says the redoubtable General.

When Mr. Motley was at Vienna he recom nended that his mission there should be raised to an embassy. But the remorseless Seward would not consent, and rather rebuked the sug gestion in his official reply. Now the cable sends over a rumor that the British Mission here is to be put up to a higher rank, with the expectation of ourse that we are to reciprocate. The milk in that cocoanut is very Viennese. Let us have magnificent embassies by all means, with the appropriate toggery, flunkeys, and swells to boot. And by all means let the elegant Mr. Sumner, in the pride of his Chairmanship of Foreign Relations, design the uniforms and order the gold lace for Motley, Washburne, Jones (not John of the War Office), Jay, Rublee, Shellabarger (Phœbus, what names!), and Company. Th modest and retiring Sickles is partially provided in this line, but could be persuaded to undergo additional decoration for his country's good.

SPECTATOR.

THE FREE-LOVE TRAGEDY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR BONNER AND MR. BEECHER. Manly Act-Mr. Beecher Knews of Proof against McFarland. OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1969.

MY DEAR MR. BEECHER: According to the cor rected report in the Tribune of your remarks at the Astor House, you seem to charge McFariand with the only offence which is a Scriptural ground for di-vorce. His friends most emphatically deny the truthfof such a charge. From my many years' intimate acquaintance with you, I know you to be incapuble of an act of intentional injustice towards any one, most especially towards a man about to be tried for his life. If, in the baste and excitement of the ceasion, you took this statement without time to investigate it, on mere hearsay evidence, and with-out any legal proof to sustain it, is it not a plain matter of duty on your part towards the accused to come out and say so publicly? I never saw McFar land in my life-never expect to see him-but I know that you would be as unwilling as I to be the cause of any unjust prejudice against him at the time of his trial. I know, in common with your other friends, that if you have been misled in regard to any one circumstance, it is owing to the warmth and readiness of your sympathy for suffering, how-

ever caused, even if by a man's own sins. Your friend, ROBERT BONNER. MR. BEECHER'S REPLT.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11, 1869.
MY DEAR MR. BONNER: I took every statement of every kind respecting the affair of which you write me, "without time to investigate." The man was dying. Was that a time for sifting evidence? What was to be done must be done quickly. I asked only such things as should determine whether I had a right to go forward. It was for my own sake, therefore, that I hastily inquired, and not to inculpate of o exculpate any one.

But as you now call my attention to the fact that what I did for my own justification is hanging over McFarland to his injury, and tends to forestall a verdlet against him, I agree with you that I ought not to let it remain uncorrected. I should be as un willing to do an act of injustice towards him as you, that it is now due to McFarland for me to state that I know of no legal proof against him on that point, I do so unhesitatingly. At the time that I stated what I did, I thought of its relation only to other parties. I did not dream of its bearing upon McFarland. I am truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

GREELEY AGAINST REED.

A Card from the Hop. Horace Greeley.

SIR: I thought I might be allowed to keep silence with regard to the circumstances preceding and attending the murder of my late associate and friend, Albert D. Richardson; but one of your re porters, who called on me on Friday, and concealed from me the fact of his connection with THE SUN, bas given an account of our interview so full of errors that I cannot leave them wholly unnoticed.

Passing over many, I desire to assure your readers that no name of the Supreme Being was used by me in that conversation, whether profanely or other wise; that I said nothing about the morality or immorality of the World, unless an allusion to its animus in this matter can be tortured into that; that I did not say " I will have to testify" on the trial of McFarland (that being a matter over which I have no control); did not say, "I don't want to hurt Mac;" did not-but I must stop correcting some-

where, and will stop here.

What I did say with regard to the main point in controversy was substantially this-that this mar-riage on a deathbed, besides giving the woman a legal right to be a mother to Richardson's young and doubly orphaned children, was operative mainly in giving her a right, throughout her black and bitter future, to be called by the name of him who for her sake was so foully murdered, rather than that of his stealthy, cowardly assassin; and this small mittention of her immeasurable woes I regarded as I amane and just. That is my opinion, and I propose to stand by it. Yours, HORACE GREELEY, NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

The report of the conversation with Mr. GREE-LEY was brought to this office by Mr. Isaac G. REED, Jr., whose name was signed to it, and who stated at the time that Mr. GREELEY wished him to sign his name to it whenever he should

THE INDIANA DIVORCE.

The Complaint-A Former Separation-Scene in the Indiana Court-Mrs. Lucia he Becomes Brilliantly Handsome-Her

She Becomes Brilliantly Handsome—Her Evidence.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1869.—Some time in the month of August. 1869. Mr. McFarland appeared in the town of Martinsville, and, calling upon Attorneys Harrison and Shirley, made known her residence in Morgan County, town of Mooresville, and engaged their services to assist Messrs. Porter, Fishback, and Harrison in procuring her a divorce. Mrs. McFarland was accompanied by her little son; and, as in the interview with Mr. Porter, by her modest and self sustained deportment mede so favorable an impression that those gentiemen undertook her case at once, and Mr. Shirley invited her to his house to dime. In the afternoon she returned to Mooresville, but her petition was duly filed and reads as follows. It will be observed that in the petition the second initial (W.) of the defendant's name is omitted, a fact which attracted the notice of the county officers, in the recovery of Percy S. McFarland, eldest son of Daniel W. and Abby S. McFarland;

recovery of Percy S. McFarland, eldest son of Daniel W. and Abby S. McFarland;

THE PETITION FOR A DIVORCE.

"State of Indiana, Morgan county, in Common Pleas Court, October Term, 1869.

"Abby S. McFarland agt, Daniel McFarland, and says that on the 14th day of December, 1867, she was married to the defendant, and from that time until the term of her separation from him, as hereinafter mentioned, was ever to hime fattiful and dutinil wife. But she says that soon after her marriage to the defendant, he had been as that soon after her marriage to the defendant, he had the mikingness and dutinil wife. But she says that soon after her marriage to the defendant, he had the mikingness and dutinil wife. In the says that soon after her marriage to the defendant, he had the mikingness and other places of low resort, and separation; that, meanwhile the increased until said separation; that, meanwhile the increased until said separation; that, meanwhile the large part of his time at drinking places and other places of low resort, and repeatedly returned to his home staggering with intoxication; that during said last two years he led most of the time a life of idliness and vice, and contributed nothing toward the support of the petitioner and their children, and that her-elf and said children were during that time supported solely by the industry of the petitioner; that in consequence of such continued ill treatment and cruelty on the part of the defendant, and that her-elf and supported solely by the industry of their was compelled to separate from him, which she did not he 21st day of February, 1867, since which time they have never lived together.

"And the petitioner says that there is no prospect whatever of any reconcilination between herself and defendant; and she further says that she has been a resident of the State of Indians more than one year previous to the filing of the petition, and is now a resident of Morgan county, in said State.

"Wherefore she prays an order dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing be

NOTICE IN THE BUNGTOWN PATRIOT. September 28, 1869, proof was filed of not g been given, as follows: ing been given, as follows:

"Abby B. McFarland vs. Daniel McFarland. Divorce. Comes the plaintiff, by Harrison & Shirley, her attorneys, and, on motion, files proof of having given notice of the pendeney of this suit according to law, which notice is as follows:

"An and the suit of the Morgan county Grasdic, as weekly newspaper of the Morgan county Grasdic, as weekly newspaper of general circulatory of the Morgan county Grasdic, in the Morgan county Grasdic, as weekly newspaper of general circulatory of the Morgan county, Indiana, who, upon his oath, says that the annexed notice was published in said newspaper for four weeks successively, to wit: on the lith, list, and 2sin days of August, and our days of September, 1869.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28th day of September, 1869.

John Mardwich, Clerk."

THE SCENE IN THE MARTINSVILLE COURT ROOM.

September, 1809.

THE SCENE IN THE MARTINSVILLE COURT ROOM.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 14, the plaintiff arrived in Martinsville, accompanied by her father, Mr. Sage, of Charlestown. Mass., and Mrs. Lucia P. Calhoun, of the New York Tribune. They proceeded quietly to the Mansion House, and, after a conference with the plaintiff's attorneys, eat their supper, and between 6 and 7 o'ctock assembled in the Judge's room in the court house. The hearing was irregular, as you will observe, and as strictly private as the law would allow. Besides Judge Woolen, there were present the plaintiff, her father, friend, and Martinsville'attorneys, Mr. Hurdwich, county clerk, and his deputy. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. McCounty, the storneys appointed for the State in the absence of Mr. Sandifer, and half a dozen attorneys who had lounged in without any special interest: sence of air. Sandrer, and hair a dozen autorneys who had lounged in without any special interest in the case.

The plaintiff was very plainly attired in a suit of brown, and schibited considerable emotion, but was evidently sus ained by words of encouragement from her friend, Mis. Cathoun.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. SAGE. The first winness called in the case was Mr. Sage, who, instead of making a statement, as desired, was elither naturally taciture, or indisposed to be communicative, for all of his toetimony was elicited by examination and cross-questioning.

Mr. Sage may be said to bear an inanimate resemblance to his dearnier, which is intensely vivified in

her son. Of medium height, he has a square, stoild figure, if I can apply that term to a form that looks as a milestone held at arm's length. His hair is yellow, inclined to red, and rather bashy syebrows overhang cold blue eyes. His mouth and nose, inclease the whole face, are negative in their character. He was plainly disturbed by the part he was called upon to perform, and wished it was well over. He was not deficient in judgment neither, nor in affection, and in substance denosed:

on, and in substance deposed:
That Daniel McFariand, while addressing his That Daniel McFarland, while additional daughter, had represented that he was a lawyer from Madison, Wis., but he (Sage) had never neard of McFarland having any clients. McFarland had also stated that he owned a tract of land near Madison, but he (Sage again) did not think it could have been a when his daughter married McFarland, and marks against a when his daughter married McFarland. of much account, as when his daughter married Me-Farland, and went out with him to live on the land, she was nearly starved. Here, when asked by the plantiff's attorney if McFarland mistreated her, he replied:

"Almost from the first of their marriage. He was either very kind or very hard on her. He would often drink too much liquor, and whon he was in liquor he was a madman, abusive, and violent."

Was a madman, abusive, and violent."

THE YIRST SEPARATION.

When asked to specify abuse and violence, he stated that under the influence of hquor McFarland could not sleep, and he would rave and storm and break the dishes and farmiture. His daughter was afraid of him, and very unhappy. In about a year after her marriage her busband brought her home and abandoned her. This was the first of two or three separations that occurred before the final one. Her oldest child was born in her father's house. It was after the birth of this son that McFarland wrote the letter (that letter was submitted to the Judge, who, when the case was decided, returned it to Mr. Saes], asking forgiveness for his faults, and berging her to live with him again. The letter was produced in court, and, without being evidence, the reading of it was granted by the Judge, It covered, probably, three pages of letter paper, and abounded with expressions of tenderness. Its perusal sawkenede a sentiment of pity for the man, who acknowledged that his passion for drink had made him a brute toward the woman he trusted and adored. At the close of his testimony, Mr. Sage was cross-examined by the Attorney for the State, but his statements were substantially the same as above, and added weight to his evidence.

INTRODUCED BY VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX. THE FIRST SEPARATION.

INTRODUCED BY VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX. At this point the Hon. A. G. Porter and Mr. Theodore Haughey, of Indianapolis, arrived. When
sworn, Mr. Porter testified that Mrs. McFarland
was introduced to his notice by the most respectable people of New York, and that the modest recital of her wrongs, together with her uniform courtesy and refinement, had of themselves commanded
his respect. Since her stay in Indianapolis she had
conducted herself with propriety, living quietly, and
supporting herself and child by her peu. Her petition seemed a just one, and he prayed the Court to
grant it.

grant it.

Mr. Haughey appeared as banker, through whom Mrs. McFarland regularly received remittances from different publishers. Mrs. McFarland was an authoreas and newspaper contributor. She was introduced to him by Vice-President Colfax.

DRAMATIC EFFECT FRODUCED BY MRS. CALHOUN.

The next and last witness called upon to testify in this case was Mrs. Lucia B. Calhoun. Her statement occupied half an hour by the clock, and was given with rapid utterance, in a clear, ringing voice, that struck on the ear like the notes of an anvil. What with her glowing face, brilliant recital, trenchant language and enthusiastic devotion, the effect was dramatic. His Honor Judge Woolen leaned forward in his chair, the plaintiff's countenance brightened, the lounging attorneys sat down, the clerk lost his official look, and Mrs. McNutt began to take heed, while such expressions as, "She understands herself," "A bright woman," "The smartest I ever saw," "She'il do to tie to," were exchanged by the knot of loungers aforesald. Mr. Sage alone remained apparently indifferent; but it was observed that when they were leaving the court house, he pressed Mrs. Calhoun's hard with tears in his eyes. Words were cold and weak to thank her for the cloquent defence of his child.

Mrs. Calhoun is at all times a personal woman. DRAMATIC EFFECT PRODUCED BY MRS. CALHOUN.

Mrs. Calhoun is at all times a personal woman,

week to thank her for the cloquent delence of his child.

Miss of this eccession she was brilliantly hendesoned to pathes, or curied with indignation. The clive complexion, sometimes pallid, was warmed into beauty. Her very hand was instinct with power, as with quick gesture and every nerve stung to the highest pitch, she imformed the Court of her "personal knowledge of the phintiff."

THE STORY OF THE HANDSOME WITNESS.

Mrs. Calloun—I shall not attempt to give her statement verbatim—Mrs. Calhoun formed Mrs. Mc-Farland's equalitatione through the medium of a communication that haly sent to the Tribune. That acquaintance risened into a friendship whise her continued until Mrs. McEarland, driven by poverty from pillar to post, was lots sight off. They met a children from the street, and Mrs. Calhoun, generous riend that she was, followed her up to a squaint of morning to the street, and Mrs. Calhoun, generous riend that she was, followed her up to a squaint of the continued until Mrs. McEarland doring the province of the case.

The Merits of the Case.

To the Editor of The sms.

Six: On the McFarland-Richardson affair, to the highest pitch of the make the part of all the right-minded portion of the case.

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The Merrits of the Case.

The Merrits of the Case.

tioner for divorce, Mrs. Calhoun proclaimed her a true and pure woman, whose cause she feit it an honor to espouse. In the enumeration of her wrongs sie unfoided misery Mrs. McFarland had not the heart to confess. "In unhappy marriages the deepest wrongs are those which admit of no complaint." This is one of the eloquent passages with which Mrs. Calhoun's statement closed. She was submitted to a brief examination. His Honor took the case under advisement, and the Court adjourned.

The next day, Oct. 15, Mrs. McFarland, her father, and a friend, departed from Martinsville on the carly train, and have been seen there no more. The decree of divorce was granted on the 14th.

WARD BEECHER ON TRIAL. His Arraignment before Plymouth Church-

On Friday evening the trial of Henry Ward Beecher, for the part he played in the Richardson-McFarland marriage, came off in the lecture room of Plymouth Church. There was no formal indict-

or Pymouth Church. There was no formal indict-ment. Several parties appeared for the prosecu-tion, and the accused conducted his own defence. Many members of the Plymouth Church flock were present, and listened to the proceedings with deep and painful interest. OPENING THE CASE.

OPENING THE CASE.

The case for the prosecution was opened by Dr. Morrill, who said although he desired to have the charges against the defendant thoroughly sifted, he believed that Mr. Beecher had acted as he might have been expected to act under the circumstances that required a charitable and merciful consideration. The accusations against the defendant, however, were serious, and should receive immediate attention, so that Plymouth Church should no longer occupy that half-hearted and uncertain position assigned it by the public in regard to the Richardson marriage.

NONE OF MR. BEECHER'S BUSINESS.

STATEMENT OF THE DEFENDANT.

business.

STATEMENT OF THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Beccker said he was called upon by Mrs. Calhoun, one of the Tribune writers, who presented a letter of introduction from Mr. Greeley, who did not request him in the note, to perform the marriage. Mrs. Calhoun said she knew Mrs. McFarland and believed her to be a woman of respectability, and that her divorce from her husband was a legal one. She also said she knew of no objection to the performance of the marriage ceremony.

Mr. Beecher went on to say that he had not heard of the first shooting by Mr. McFarland of Richardson. Men occupied as he was occupied and absorbed in his ministerial said iterary work had not time for extensive reading of newspapers, and therefore it was not surprising that he should be ignorant of that which was now a matter of history. The first time that he remembered hearing anything about Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland was when he was shown a letter a long time ago by Mr. Henry Camp, the leader of the choir, that had passed between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson. He saw at a glance it was a love letter, and he did that which he should do if there were a million such letters before him and no human eye to see himput it away and not read it. Mr. Camp had, however, properly thought it his duty to show it to Mr. Beecher, because he felt very strongly against Richardson's conduct towards Mrs. McFarland, and thought Mr. Beecher would not have written so commendatory a note shoot Richardson's book did he know hit character as well; Mr. Camp seemed to know it. That book—"Beyond the Mississippi"—had delighted him, and of his own free will he had written the letter to Mr. Richardson about that book which had been published, but not until Mr. Richardson he had aever seen until the night of that marriage.

Mr. Beecher said that in performing the ceremony he simply acted as a marker mr.

Mr. Beecher said that in performing the ceremony he simply acted as a magitarize—not in the semi-orthodox fashion of a magistrate and minister merged into one office. When parties came to him for marriage he could not summon witnesses, he could not act as judge, but simply confine himself to that which was purely magnisterial. At the time of the marriage at the Astor Hones he did not understand that the lass of New York dectated null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. Had he known that Richardson had acted as a serpent; had solen away the affections and partner in life of Mr. McFarland, he would sooner have cut off his right hand a hundred times than have performed the over-

that marriage.

Mr. Beecher said that in performing the ceremony

mony. Once a couple had come to his house to be married, and he was about to unite them in the marriage bonds, when a police officer came in and told him dhat he was about to marry the young lady to a notorious offender, and thought it was probable that she had been begulled from her home in Philadelphia. The officer thought she ought to be made sware of the fact. Mr. Beecher told her what the officer lad said, and she replied: "Well, I guess I know what I want." Mr. Beecher said he supposed she did, and, therefore, he married them. Mr. Beecher said he is proceed she did, and, therefore, he married them. Mr. Beecher said he is supposed she did, and, therefore, he married them. Mr. Beecher said he supposed she did, and therefore, he married them. Mr. Beecher said he supposed to him the was one of those men who, when a cause appealed to his sympathy and to his heart, he was drawn almost irresistibly to it. From the very manner in which Mrs. Calhoun presented the matter to him it seemed to him that he was needed to defend the eause of the weak against the strong. There was something to be done that risked a great amount of uppopularity, and that required that some one strong enough to bear it should throw himself into the breach. Buch a cause, such an appeal, and such a state of circumstances raised within him all that appeals to that which is combative and tender within him. His idea of a minister was not a man who never had a spot on his collar, a spot on his cuffs, or upon his bosom. He expected to come out of this fight muddy and spotted. He thought he had a heart like his great Master, and feeling like that he had not felt guilty is what he had done. Knowing what he had done, the question he now asked himself was, would he dot taggin ? In answer to that, as the Dutchman once said, a "If my foresight was as good as my hindsight I should do a great many things better than I do."

LET US MAKE THE REST OF IT.

great many things better than I do."

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's statement, Captain Duncan said that he excused the defendant for what he had done, because he acted from the best of motives; but he could not regard the act as a proper one, and he wished Mr. Beecher had not performed the ecremony. The thing, however, was done, and the best way was to make the best of it, and put the best face on it that was possible, and say it was a mistake of the heart rather than of the mind.

THE ACCUSED WANTS NO HALF-WAT DEFENCE.

Mr. Beecher said he did not want any half-way defence. Ha wanted no excuse; for either he had done right or wrong. If wrong, there was no excuse for him. [Applying in court.]

Mr. Helliday said that he was glad that the subject was being thoroughly ventilated. He agreed with Brother Sherman that now was the time to have the subject set at rest forever, and he hoped that all who opposed Mr. Beecher would say so now boldly, that those who kept silent might be counted as agreeing with bis defenders.

with bis defenders.

THE PROSECUTION REINFORCED.

This brought up Mr. Benedict, a leading member of the Church, who said that he had not intended to say one word, but if it was understood that all who could not keep still under such an imputation. He had intended to speak to Mr. Beecher privately, but he would now say that he, for one, did not approve of his course, and never should; and the only ground upon which it could be excused was that of ignorance of the law of the State of New York making Indiana divorces of no account. He then said to Mr. Beecher:

You were ignorant of the law, were you not, sir?

THE DEFENDANT CONFESSES IGNORANCE.

Mr. Beecher replied that he was ignorant. He said he had learned more of the laws relating to marriage during the last few weeks than he ever knew before in his life.

SYMPATHY FOR THE DEFENDANT. The audience was manifestly in favor of acquitting the defendant, and frequently showed its approval by applause when any point was made in Mr. Beecher's favor.

No decision was rendered. The case, it is expected, will come up again on next Friday evening, when it will be finally disposed of, so far as trial proceedings are concerned.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Merits of the Case.

that McFarland was a sane man when he fired the fatal shot.

The moral to be drawn from this remarkable affair is, that in martimonial matters we must consult our judgment more than our feelings. Never must we suffer ourselves to fall in love unless with a person possessed of truly estimable qualities, which are not, as many believe, beauty and accomplishments, but truth, modesty, sound judgment, industry, thrift, activity. I love passionately an unworthy woman, who has just the qualities opposed to the above. My blood loves her; but she does not know it, and I treat her with coldness. Reason is the belm to steer our frail skiff among the reefs in the stormy sea of life, and woe to us if we abandon it. Yours respectfully, 75 ELIZABETH STREET.

Sentiments of a Young Wife.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: Be pleased to pardon the liberty I assume in writing a few lines touching this recent tragic affair that seems to come home with a solemn warming to every household. This whole week I have been trying to pluck up courage to speak my feelings. When I think of what has just transpired I feel sad tears rushing to my eyes despite my efforts to prevent them. When I consider that it is a woman, one of my own sex, that has caused all this desolation; when I look again and see Mr. Richardson, the noble hearted and brave man, who, like my husband, shared the fortunes of the war, suffered almost martyrdom, yet escaped only to return to his home to be shorn. Samson like, of his strength in the lap of Delliah, instanted step by step, until ultimately she made a target of him for her husband to shoot at.

I mean what I say, Where to-day on this broad earth can you find a woman possessed of any intelligence, that has lived with a husband ten or twelve years, and been the mother of two ewest little dialders, but knows very well the result that will ultimately follow the course that Mrs. McFarland has dared to pursue?

Sir, you talk of ministers: this affair fully con-

mately follow the course that airs, McFaraind has dared to pursuo?

Sir, you talk of ministers; this affair fully convinces us that they too are frail. A great many of them love the fleece a great deal better than they do the flock. Every day during Mr. Richardson's illness I have been a close observer, expecting that something might be spoken to him concerning his prospects for the other world by those ministers who

man. Well, I go a step higher. I say a woman in social life can do a great doal to elevate man. O, will that day ever dawn when woman will arise and shine, when their adorning will be that of the grace of God, not powder and paint, and ranning around prating on platforms, aspiring for the so-called dignity of the ballot box, but keepers at home, loving their own husbands, and teaching their children the fear of the Lord's Such a sphere in my estimation is a noble one for a woman.

But I nust close by adding my earnest prayer to the God of our Fathers, also cur God who rules in the srmies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, that He will, when Mr. McFariand's trial comes, disposa the hearts of the jury in his behalf, so that that poor man, whose sufferings have been worse than death for the past few years, will again be restored to the embrace of his little children.

Excuse this writing, my hand trembles so.

Dec. 9, 1869.

A YOUNG WIFE.

McFarland not an Iunocent Man.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: The welcome the community gives your burning words in support of the marriage relation is a healthful sign.

It is not less gratifying, also, to perceive that The Sun has not lost sight of the fact that a great crime has been committed, which can be atoned for only by the penaltics and according to the forms of violated law, and not by any delicate "balancing of the interests of society." Some of your correspondents, in their zeal for the sanctity of the marital bond, seem to have altogether forgotten that Richardson was shot without warning, and that McFarland (if not insane) stands before the world as an assessin. Let him be tried by the laws of his country, and let no real or imaginary wrongs of others shield him from the punishment which twelve honest men, after a fair hearing, shall declare to be his due. G. W. C.

a fair hearing, shall declare to be his due. G. W. C.

Letter from a Woman in Prison for Bigamy.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Why should I be sentenced to be shut up in prison and the fact three years, for doing the same thing that he flev. Henry Ward Becener says is a holy thing for another woman to do? I went out of the State, sent my husband notice of the fact that I was getting a divorce, and know that he received it. But, when married to another man, I return to the State, I am arrested and, after a brief but partial trial, I am brought to this horrid prison of expiate the six of bigamy, as it is said, and am looked upon as a debased woman whom my fellow-convicts hardly respect. If Mr. Beccher will pray for me as he did for Mrs. McFarland, it would do me a world of good—for I am as good as she is.

HRS. THAT WAS.

Female Department. Sinc Size. Dec. 2

SUNBEAMS.

-" Standing room only," is advertised at Cinclinati churches during the present revival.

—Only about 1,000 fighting men of the Apache
Indians are left. Gen. Ord says the race is fast dying

-The California Chinese are shipping horned oads to China, to be used in the treatment of lung

-The slave trade is said to be still carried on

on the east coast of Africa, in spite of the efforts of the Beitish and American cruisers to suppress it. —Maine papers are discussing whether a Sunday

School in Bangor which requires the constant presence of two policemen to preserve order is a success.

—The Dusseldorf artists have produced \$50,000

thalers' worth of pictures this year, of which 50,000 thalers' worth were ordered from America.

—The wine cellars of San Francisco are now stocked with more than a milion gallons of wine, a large portion of which has been bottled, and is ready -A young girl committed suicide near Liver-

pool, England, recently, because her stater, with whom she resided, refused to allow her to "butter" a plece of

-Boston has two classes of Italian residents : those who want to erect a monument to Columbus, and those who don't. The latter have been holding a mass

-A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was bought, his mother began to scold, when he silenced her by inquiring; "What's the good of a horse until it's broke?"

-In Chicago husbands are said to be so much —In Chicago husbands are said to be so much under petitional government that they add to their announcement of future movements the letters "W. P.," which means "wife permitting."

—The passage of the Sues Canal is described as a sail for some hundred miles along a broad ditch, with high sandbanks on either side, over which at rare intervals you get glimpace of a sandy desort.

—Chicago textimons is to be received in the

-Chinese testimony is to be received in the Courts of California, it having been decided that the State law excluding it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitu

—A lady passenger, terrified by the recent col-lision on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, threw her child out of the window after the danger was entirely over. Some one caught the child and saved it from injury. -An unsophisticated German mother selected

Susan B. Anthony from a rail car full of women to take temporary charge of a baby, and that heroic female actually accepted and sternly performed the arducus task imposed upon her. -The Harvard crew, with the exception of

Simmons, now in Europe, have published a card dust claiming all responsibility in regard to published stated ments concerning their contest with Oxford. They say in closing: "We received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten in the race." -A Boston paper announces that Mr. Pea-

body's remains will be landed at Portland, Me., " as the harbor is considered easier for the heavy vessels of war than Boston or Now York." As the Great Easiern has repeatedly entered New York harbor, one would suppose that the "heavy vessels of war" could get in -The head mastership of Rugby School has een conferred upon the Rev. H. Hayman, B. D. He was formerly principal of Cheltenham Grammar School,

was formerly principal of Cheltenham Grammar School, and has since been very successful as master of Bradfield College. Unlike his predecessor, Dr. Temple, he is a High Churchman. Within the last quarter of a century Rugiy has had for head master some of the most learned and plous men in the English Church, including Arnold, Talt, and Goulburn.

—The Constant Lymberman tells of a contest head -The Oconto Lumberman tells of a contest between an Indian and a bear near Pine river, fatal to both. The Indian shot the bear in the head with bucks shot, blowing out an eye and otherwise severely injuring him and then pounced upon him, expecting to dis-patch him with his dirk-knife. Bruin hugged the In-dian, and both fell to the ground, when a struggle for ife ensued, which must have been a terrible one, as the

belltrerents were both badly maimed and lying dead within two rods of each other when found. -In Burgundy there prevails a curious system of surrounding the tops of chimneys with elaborate iron work, in order to prevent storks from making their nests in the chimneys. One of the causes of such a guard being adopted seems to have been that a snake once wriggled down the chimney into the drawingroom of a chateau, and when the servants went out to see how the unwelcome visitor made its way in, they found a stork looking into the chimner curiously, and evidently wondering what had become of its intended dinner.

-- Sainte Beuve was one of the most laborious and methodical of men. Monday, when his weekly article appeared, was his fête, his reception, when he saw all his society. Tuesday found him at work, the doos closed, and his table covered with piles of books, collected by ardent friends, who hunted them out of publication. lic and private libraries. Wednesday and Thursday he wrote on; Friday he dined out, and read his completed paper to one or two chosen critics. On Friday night it was printed; and Saturday and Sunday were taken up with constant revision. He was most minute in his

corrections. This was his unvarying weekly contine perfis of carthquake and flood, are represented in re-cent letters as heaping maledictions on the prophets. And not entirely without reason; for in their fright ties people of Lima and Callao were induced needlessly to hurry out of those cities to the number of 60,000, with all their movables, and live for a week in tents and heds, where they caught agues and fevers. What they have lost by a week's suspension of business, by the re-moval of their goods, and by robberles—for thieves somehow keep their heads cool in time of panic—is est mated at nearly one million dollars. Professor Falb, who

foretold the earthquake, and Captain Saxby, who pre-dicted the inundation, have been burnt in effigy.

—The Jewish Messenger cannot understand how be owing to the fact." It says, "that one or two Jewish ministers have been holding forth in Unitarian pulpits, and that there are several Jewish ministers who are in the advent of a Messiah, in the resurrection of the dead, in the ingathering of Israel, and their restoration to the promised land. Hence they argue that a great change has taken place, or is about to take place, in the Jewish camp. Its professors are either to become Catholics or Protestants. Now all this," it declares "is remote from the truth. Judaism is now as strong and as vigorous as at any time in its history. None of

its fundamental principles have been given up, and the true Israelite still looks for the literal fulfilment of the promises in the Jewish Scriptures."

—A recently published biography of Bishop Hugh Latimer, who was burned at the stake at Oxford in 1835, gives some curious examples of his style of writing and preaching. In his sermons before Edward the Sixth, he warms the young King against the "clawbacks" who flattered him, inveighs against the "tus-secks and infis" (the chignons of the time) of women's hair, and speaks of persons being "cocksure" of salva-tion. He describes a compromise in doctrine as a " min-gle-mangle and hotch-potch." like that to which hogs were called in his country with the cry, " Come to the mingle-mangle! come pur, come pur!" and freely paras-phrases the Pharisees' question, "Are ye also deceived?" by "What! ye brainsiek fools, ye hoddypecks, ye doddypones, ye huddes, do ye believe him?" Before a less exalted audience his language was still less hampered

by conventional restraints. -A strange scene recently occurred in the Antwarp cathedral on the occasion of the christening of the son of a tailor named Baerts. Just as the priest was about to coms mence the ceremony, the Dean entered and ordered him to stop. Then, turning to the godfather, M. Her-min to stop. Then, turning to the godfather, M. Her-min to stop. lein, a booksciler, he said: "You cannot be sponsors you sell wicked books." The person addressed replied: "I do what I can to get a living; I sell Cathollobooks as I do others." The other retorted: "I compaid the selder you as excommunicated; leave the church;" and then addressing the beadle, "You shall act as goddfather ex officio." The religious rite was then administered, the indignant father quitting the sacred edition and leaving behind the nurse with the child. At the end, on her behing saked who was to nay the form, the reend, on her being asked who was to pay the fees plied; "Oh, the new sponsor, of course!" and with-drew triumphantly with the baby.

To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: The publications in The Sun relative to
the recent succide at the New York Hotel do much
wrong to the parties more immediately concerned,
and will inflict a great deal of unmerited pain upon
available to people. to whome wrong to the parties more immediately concerned, and will inflict a great deal of unmerited pain upon a great number of very excellent people, to whom they are nearly related. I have known the unfortannate suicide, Riajor King, and the lady, his rister, who was with him, for six or seven years, and I have conversed since the affair with nearly every person who knows anything about it, and I can assure you that there is not the slightest doubt upon the mind of any one who knows the parties and the facts of the case that the verdict or the Coroner's jury was perfectly correct, and that Major King, who has been for years addicted to the excessive use of whiskey, killed himself, and that he did it while in a morbid state of mind, induced in part by intemperance and partly by disappointment in business.

The husband of the lady and her family are people of worth and respectability, and it is a great wrong to them for her to be charged with suspicion even of the great crime which your reporter recklessly and without any sufficient cause seeks to arouse. It may be proper for me to say that I make this appeal to yon, without having been requested by any one to make it, and solely because I know that the publications are wrong. Yours, very truly, L.

themselves. Is Mr. CRAGIN prepared to sup- 2 boxes and scatter the ballots? By no means, 1 per.